## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST

TERMS, each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the THE DAILY HERALD, theo cents per copy. 57 per annum THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six outs

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Evolutions on In

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Houses, THE FOUR WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-GERALDINE

LAURA EXENCES THEATRE, 634 Broadway.-House

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-ORANGE GIRL OF BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Afte

BRYANTS MINSTREIS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL. Fourteenth street. ATHENÆUM, South Brooklyn.-Wood's MINSTREES I

New York, Wednesday, September 7, 1850.

## The News.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, arrived a Mobile on Monday, from Vera Cruz, in the steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, and immediately left for Washington. Mr. McLane is the bearer of the new treaty negotiated with the Juarez government o Mexico. The main points of this treaty are given in our special despatch from Washington, and we have commented upon the important advantages gained by the United States in the editorial co-

The Arago arrived at this port yesterday evening with details of news from Europe to the 24th ult It appears that the change in the Austrian Cabinet followed by many reforms, religious and political, in the system of government. Notwithstanding the annexation to Piedmont, by votes of the National Assemblies of Tuscany and Modena, peo ple still feared that Napoleon would make an effort even by force, to replace the Grand Dukes in power. A good many reforms were expected from the Pope in his system of rule after he clearly ined the result of the Zurich Conference Some of the Paris papers advocate the assemblage of a general European Congress. The Invalide Russe had received a warning, owing to its late articles on this subject and the progress of human freedom in general. There was a very spirited movement be ing carried on in St. Petersburg with a view to render both the army and navy of the Czar more

Mr. Lever's latest offer for the charter of the Great Eastern steamship had been debated at a meeting of the directors of the company, but, as we anticipated yesterday, no definite res been come to on the subject.

We have additional advices from Buenos Avres dated on the 5th of July. Our correspondent writes:
"The report here is that Urquiza has crossed over the river Parana with 1,000 men to meet our troops before they get to Rosario. Yesterday a batallio of National Guards was shipped to St. Garcia to relieve the others, who have been there some time. Yesterday the "Fourth" was passed by all the Americans in conviviality generally; dinners, par ties and balls were the order of the day. The brig Dolphin saluted with twenty-one guns.

Our correspondent in Montevideo writes on the 12th of July thus:—"Within a few days a large number of persons have been banished this city for their friendly feelings toward General Flores, who has lately passed over to Buenos Ayres from Uriquiza's army. The Argentine steamers of war (formerly Pampero, Salto and Menai, with a bark,) have been lying in this port about two months. Captain Mason, commandant of the Pampero, died suddenly on the 2d inst. He was of American parentage, born in Buenos Ayres. Business here is very dulf. The National Guard are under arms every night, fearing an invasion from Buenos Ayres, headed by General Flores."

The New York Republican State Convention for n of candidates for State office be held to-day at Syracuse. A large number of the republican and American leaders had reached Syracuse last evening, and were busily engaged in making preparations for the events. Our de spatches give the current speculations as to the can

The Tammany Hall primary election farce for delegates to the Syracuse Convention on the 14th inst. was enacted last night in the various wards throughout the city. Unlike previous elections there was little interest manifested, as it was well understood among the "unterrified" that the delegation "slate" had been made up some days previous at a secret caucus of the managers of the Tam-many Democratic General Committee, and the formula of an election was only a "blind." There was no extraordinary excitement, with the excep tion of slight skirmishes in the Eighth and Six

The election for State officers in Vermont took place yesterday. Of course the republican candi

A meeting of the Supervisors was held vesterday afternoon, and the long contested tax levy, minus the appropriation for the Commissioners of Record illy adopted, seven members voting in the affirmative and two in the negative.

In the Court of General Sessions vesterday, th Gaand Jury was empannelled and Judge Russell charged them upon the usual topics. There were no jury trials, and there will probably not be much business transacted until the Grand Jury present bills on the cases to be laid before them.

A Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict charging Elizabeth Byrnes, as principal, and Mary Smith, as accessory, in causing the death of a young woman named Mary E. Visscher by producing an abortion. The accessed were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. A full report of the testimony is given in another

About one o'clock yesterday morning a bloody affray occurred in Jackson square, at the junction of Eighth and Greenwich avenues, between a large party of Irish laborers and others. During the melée deadly weapons were freely used, and seve ral of the combatants were badly wounded. give particulars elsewhere, from which it will seen that the riot and bloodshed were caused by some difference of opinion on the subject of reli-

The cotton market exhibited more tone pesterday though without quomble change in prices. The sales embraced about 800 a 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of quotations given in another column, though some brokers ig cottons an % above the figures given. The receipts at the ports up to latest dates, and prior r 1, embraced 3,720,000 bales, against 3,080,000 in 1868, 2,908,000 in 1857, 3,498,900 in 1856. The exports have reached 3,011,000 bales, against 2,536,000 in 1858, 2,247,000 in 1857, and 2,945,000 in 1856. Stock on hand was 114,000, against 79,000 in 1858, 52,000 in 1857, 56,000 in 1858, and 180,000 in 1855. Flour was in good demand, but rather easier for common and medium grades of State and Western. Sales were made to a fair extent, at rates given in another place. Southern was in good demand,

with fair sales, including some parcels for export, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was heavy and sales light; among the transactions was Kentucky prime to good white at \$1 40 a \$1 45. Corn was firmly held, while saict were fair, including old mixed Western at 80c. and new do. at 81c. and round yellow at 85c. Pork was irregular, bu tolerably active, with sales of new moss at \$14 00 a \$16, and of prime at \$10 37%. Boof was dull, and lard firm. ere firm, with sales of 1,000 a 1,200 hhds. and 3,000 bags, at prices given in another place. Ooffse was firm, but transactions were light. The stock in this mar-ket embraced 59,074 bags Rio, 27,150 mats Java, and 2,425 bags government do., and a total quantity of pack ages of all kinds of 97,806. The stock on the 9th of Au gust last comprised 65,020 bags Rio, 56,000 mats Java 2,572 bags government do., and a total of all kinds o 141,789 packages—showing a decrease, compared to the total of present stock, of 44,454 packages. The chief de crease has been in Java, showing a falling off of 28,850 mais, while bags have fallen off only 147. The bulk of the Java recently taken out of the market, with som cargoes of Laguayra and Maracalbo, have been on Ger man account. During the war in Italy some German house not knowing how long it would endure or how widely spread, ordered cargoes of coffee from Venezuela to thi port, in order to be reshipped, if necessary, in American vessels to home ports. This movement caused stocks to accumulate hore and to diminish in German ports; hence the stimulus given to the recent movement. Some car goes of Laguayra arriving here, on German account, were sold at prices which were found remunerative, and reshipment rendered unnecessary. Freights were firm while engagements were moderate.

Opening of our November Campaign-Meeting of the Republican State Convention

The meeting of the Republican State Convention to-day at Syracuse opens the ball of our November State campaign. This day week the Democratic Convention will meet in the same place; and this day two weeks the rump of the dismantled American party will bring up the rear at the handsome little city of Utica. The republicans, in leading off, will have the rough heavy work of the campaign upon their hands; for while they will have the advantage of the first choice of the ground they will be under the necessity of protecting their flanks and rear, like an army surrounded by vigilant enemies and infected with the seeds of mutiny and rebellion.

The two most delicate and important items of the republican programme at Syracuse will he first the conciliation of the rumn of the Know Nothing faction; and second, a peaceable arrangement with the canal men par excellence, who have recently assumed the shape of an independent organization upon that "one idea" of the canals. With regard to the first proposition, our Albany correspondent furnishes, in another part of this paper, some interesting views. We dare say, too, that at least a portion of the Know Nothing junta will be content with a man or two on the republican State ticket, just as a hungry dog is content with a marrow bone or two from the table

Yet there are others of the "American' board of managers who are not disposed to sell out to Thurlow Weed at less than cost. Chief among these is the Know Nothing candidate for Governor in 1856, whose violent course against Fremont during that campaign has rendered him particularly obnoxious to Weed & Co. at any price. This gubernatorial gentleman, and his rabid cayenne confederates, therefore, may be driven over to the demo cratic side; and thus the rump of the late great American party may disappear in about equal doses to the republican and the demo cratic parties in our November election.

Upon the second proposition, that of the canals, some ingenious double-dealing dodge will most likely be the policy of the Republican Convention. The canals, which have cost the State within a fraction of seventy millions of dollars, are still an expensive burden. If sold at auction the sale would be a magnificent job to a horde of greedy speculators, who have fixed their longing eyes upon the enormous amount of spoils and plunder which would thus be brought within their grasp. But, on the other hand, there is a powerful body of old canal fogies, if you please, who hold up a threatening finger, and who have uttered the warning voice-"Abandon us, and we abandon you." And so, between these ancient canal men and the Central Railroad oligarchy the sorely exercised to keep peace on both sides But we presume that some "glittering generalities" in the party platform will be devised: which to the canal men will be tendered as "a good enough Morgan till after the elec-

The paramount object of the republicans, under the management of Weed and his assistant Seward engineers, is to keep alive that "irrepressible conflict" of the Rochester manifesto, in order that the voice of New York may be turned into the endorsement of Seward for the next Presidency. To this end we have no doubt this Convention at Syracuse will ring all the latest changes upon slavery, the "slave power," the "aggressions of the slave power," 'bleeding Kansas," the "Lecompton infamy, the "English swindle," "a slave code for the Territories," the "revival of the African slave trade," and the manifold sins and transgres sions upon all these things of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Thus a desperate attempt will be made to throw sufficient dust into the eyes of the people to blind them to the short comings of this republican party in reference to our State affairs, taxes, expenditures, lobby

jobs and swindling lobby operations. But upon this slavery question the democra cy may advantageously fight the enemy with their own weapons. If our democratic hards and softs could only be brought into a solid column, they have in that "brutal and bloods Rochester manifesto" the very instrument with which they might lay Seward and his partisans low in the dust. Unfortunately, however, the Albany Regency, under the treacherous con Confidence Cassidy, instead of duct of closing have widened the breach between the Regency and the Astor House faction. We may therefore expect a split in the party Convention next week at Syracuse which will cost the democracy the loss of the State in November, the loss of the city in December, and the loss of the voice of the State and the legitimate moral power of the State in the Charleston Convention. Thus the golden opportunity for the complete prostration of Seward and his hopes will probably be thrown away; and thus, through the selfish, treacherous and high handed party despotism of the Albany Regency, the democracy of New York will, perhaps, be sacrificed for the benefit of W. H.

Seward. This Republican Convention, its embarrassments and its proceedings, will throw a flood of light upon the drift of our State and national politics; but we shall look with still greater interest to the action upon the more dangerous intestine disturbances which will enter into the business of the Democratic Convention of next week. Meantime, we are gratified to perceive that here and elsewhere even the most mischievous leaders of the democracy are beginning to appreciate the necessity of a cordial support of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Thus there is still a hope that, after a few more local chastisements for their folly, all the rebellious elements of the party may be brought to comprehend their desperate situation and their only remedy: a general recognition and defence of the administration, as the head and front and platform of the party.

The Treaty with Mexico-A New Era of

Commercial Prosperity.

The new treaty which Mr. McLane has nego tiated with President Juarez, of Mexico, is th most important negotiation that has been concluded by our government since that of the acquisition of California.

Our Washington correspondent gives us the points of the treaty, which are: a perpetual and secure route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. a free port on the Gulf of California and a route therefrom to Arizons, the adjustment and payment of the claims of our citizens Mexican government, and the payment by us of about five millions of dollars to the government of Mexico, one half of which is reserved to pay the American claims.

When peace was made with Mexico our government endeavored to obtain the right of transit across Tehuantepec in very much the same terms that have now been conceded by Mexico, but without success. By the presen treaty this important point has been made secure, and its effect will soon be experienced in all our negotiations with the other Isthmus governments. But the most important concession is that of a route from Arizona to a free port on the Gulf of California. When the golden gates of San Francisco were opened the whole commercial world received a tide of prosperity that still continues to flow, enriching industry and trade, and puzzling the philosophers as to its effect on prices and the value of gold. Now the silver gates of the Bay of Lobos are opened by the new treaty, and a flood of that metal will soon pour through them which will equalize the value of the two types of circulation, and give just such another impulse to all trade and prices as was experienced in 1849 from the placers of California. The practical result of the new treaty with Mexico will be to start the whole country on a career of speculation and expansion, and by the inevitable increase of trade it will add in a few years millions to the wealth of New York, and in proportion to that of the whole country.

The President has exhibited great segacity in conducting this negotiation with Mexico, and Mr. McLane has done his part of the labor with an ability rare among our representatives to the Spanish-American republics. While the path of material prosperity has been opened to another of our rising States on the Pacific, the jealous susceptibilities of Mexico have not been wounded.

Even more than this has been done The moderate policy of Mr. Buchanan has proved to the government and the people of Mexico that we have no ambitious desire to take advantage of the present difficulties that involve that republic to despoil it of its territory and its rights. Had such a disposition animated this government, nothing could have been easier than for it to have found a pretext and to have taken possession of whatever it may have desired.

The money that will accrue to Mexico from the new treaty will secure the triumph of the constitutional government there, and place President Juarez in a short time in the capital. This will enable Mexico to carry out the judicious reforms that have been initiated at Vera Cruz, and if its government pursues a wise course it will bring about the permanent establishment of peace and order there.

BALTIMORE RETURNING TO FIRST PRINCIPLES. The Baltimore papers have been occupied lately with the projected meeting of citizens which was convened last Monday under the following call:-

FRLOW CHIZENS OF BALTMORE, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARK—We carnestly call on you to assemble with us in town meeting, at Monument aquare, on Monday afternoon, the 5th day of September, at four o'clock, to deliberate with us and devise some means of rescuing our city from its present deplorable condition. Your presence in mass will give a moral force and power that will insure success. Affixed to this manifesto are the names of

over two thousand of the leading citizens, professional men, merchants, tradesmen, &c., of the Monumental City. The phraseology of the call is sufficient to show the exigency which has induced it. It is an earnest demand for the people of the city to assemble in town meeting, the oldest form of democratic government, the simplest and purest as well, to deliberate and devise some means for the "rescue" of the city from its present deplorable condition. It s a direct return to first principles, and the first step towards a resumption by the people of the government which, in bad hands, has not only disgraced Baltimore throughout the Union. but has brought much scandal upon American institutions all over the civilized world. Last year the Governor of Maryland was about to place the city of Baltimore under martial law, in order to guarantee the freedom of suffrage to all citizens during the October elections Think of it-republican institutions, and free suffrage, their basis, to rest upon bayonets! The city authorities averted this very necessary step by promising to preserve order; but things are even in a worse state now than they were before. Life and property are no longer safe in Baltimore, which is not a border town, half civilized, and filled with fugitives from the older settlements, but an old, wealthy and important city, as celebrated for the refinement and culture of its middle and upper classes as it is notorious for the brutality, cruelty and ferocity of its street ruffians. It is marvellous that in such a city, within two hours journey from the federal metropolis, such a meeting as that we have alluded to is not only desirable but absolutely necessary.

We trust that the meeting, which, on account of a violent storm, has been postponed until to-morrow, will have its due effect. If not, then one of two deplorable things must come to pass-either martial law must be proclaimed during the approaching election, or the rowdy classes of Baltimore must be put down by vigilance committee. We hope that the citizens will go to work at the ballot box to redress their own grievances, and that their sad condition will not be without its exemplary effect upon New Yorkers, who, had this city been no larger than Baltimore, would have been placed in equally as had a situation as the people of that city.

OUR NEW BOUNDARY DISPUTS WITH GREAT BRI-TAIN.—Our advices from the Pacific Indicate considerable degree of excitement in regard to the question of the right of sovereignty over the Arroo islands, lying between Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island. We give the details in another column. Previous des patches had made known the fact that the island of San Juan, the principal of the group, had been occupied by a few of our troops; and now we learn that reinforcements had been sent there, as if General Harney apprehended that an attempt would be made to dislodge them. Governor Douglass had declared his intention of sending English troops there, and a rumor was also got up to the effect that thirty Americans had been killed in an attack made on the island by the British steamer Satellite. We do not attach the slightest importance to this last report, regarding it as a mere attempt to add o the excitement, and, if possible, to precipitate a collision, which could not fail to lead to

deplorable results We stated the other day what the real facts in this controversy are. The simple question is as to which of the two channels Vancouver's Island and the main land was intended by the negotiators to be the boundary. Neither is specifically designated. We claim that it is the western one, known as the Canal de Harro. The British claim that it is the eastern one, known as Rosario Strait. The former would give the archipelago to us; the latter would give it to the British.

We can perceive no way of settling the ques tion except by a peaceable compromise or by arbitration. In a military point of view, Sar Juan might possibly be of importance in cer tain eventualities. It is, therefore, right to have the sovereignty of it decided. The action of General Harney, and of Governor Douglass. of British Columbia, will accelerate such settle ment, and we doubt not that that has been the motive of their respective movements. Neither government can substantiate the legality of its claim, and therefore the question is eminently one that should be settled by compromise, not by force of arms.

SOLDIERING IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The uniformed militia of Massachusetts, to the number of about five thousand, are holding their first general encampment, at the order and under the command of Governor Banks. The en campment is at Concord, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, on the 19th of April 1775. Of course there is a terrific excitement about the "general muster" all over New England, and there will be an amount of going down to camp such as will utterly eclipse the excursion of the lamented Captain Goodwin, of immortal memory. On the last day of the encampment the troops will be reviewed by Major General Wool, and, wind and weather permitting, the scene will be one which has never been equalled "since Concord fight." The idea of bringing the troops all together in one field is an excellent one; heretofore the division encampments having been little more than so many wild sprees. The presence of the Commander-in-Chief, in actual command, and the strict enforcement of military discipline, will do away at Camp Massachusetts with many objectionable features of the old fashioned muster, and give to the very excellent volunteer militia of Massachusetts a more compact and homogenous ensemble than it has hitherto presented.

THE MAILS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAM-PAIGN.—The republicans of Washington are making a fuss about the recent stoppage of a batch of bogus franked electioneering documents. They are exceedingly indignant at this proceeding, and have come out with a manifesto on the subject. But all this talk will be of no avail, for it is high time that the nefarious franking privilege should be eradicated. It would be the best thing for the country if the Post Office authorities had the power of stopping all these franked electioneering documents. It can scarcely be conceived to what an extent the mail cars are loaded and encumbered by them in every Presidential campaign. mail are seriously injured in their business their postage-paying letters being delayed to make room for these electioneering papers and pamphlets. While politicians are allowed to crowd the cars with their documents, the general revenue must suffer. There can be no doubt that between this time and the next election the tons of electioneering documents that will be circulated by means of the public mails will have to be counted by hundreds. Let the bogus franks be stopped by all means.

FOREIGN LOANS IN THE LONDON MARKET-A Sign or the Times ... The result of the recent offering of two public loans in the London market has a political significance which is worthy of attention. Two governments come before the money lenders with their drafts upon futurity. England wanted twenty-five millions of dollars to settle up her India bills; Russia asked for sixty millions for general purposes. The rates of interest promised were nominally different, one being five and the other three per cent; but these were equalized by the price set upon the stocks. Between the two governments, in point of stability, credit and future prospects, there is no difference. Yet John Bull was willing to open his pursestrings and shell out, nottwenty-five but thirty-five millions of dollars, to sustain a doubtful empire in India. while for the Russian loan only two millions and a half could be picked up on London 'Change. Rightly read, the meaning of this is that John Bull has got tired of paying the scot for European crowns, and that the concerns on the Continent have got to find somebody else o discount their post obits. Those that cannot raise the money they want in their own families will soon have to take down their crowns and put up the shutters of their palaces.

THE ALLEGED REDUCTION OF LABOR AT THE CENTRAL PARE .- The rumor that the Commissioners of the Central Park had discharged a thousand laborers on Monday proves to be inaccurate. It arose, no doubt, from the fact that a few of the gangs which numbered more men than were required for the work on which they were engaged were reduced, but to a very small extent. The report gained credence from the fact that the Central Park stock, offered by the Comptroller a few days ago, was not taken to the amount expected or usual when stock was previously offered. If, however, the stock be not taken to the required amount, and speedily too, the Commissioners will most pro-bably be compelled to make a considerable bably be compelled to make a considerable reduction in the force now employed, as the progress of the work depends upon the sup-plies thus received, according to the provisions of the law under which they act.

PRESENT TO MARSHAL McMAHON.—There is no country in the world in which the noble deeds of men or of nations receive a better ap preciation or evoke a warmer sympathy than in his; no country on the face of the globe where the call of suffering humanity, no matter from what quarter it comes, is met with a more ready response. In whatever part of the world people may be struggling for their rights, or a brave soldier distinguish himself in war, or a public calamity fall upon the population, there is always a large class in the United States to recognize them-to do special honor in the one case, and to assist the suffering in the other. Thus, we have seen in the revolution of Greece that Henry Clay considerably strengthened the foundation of his popularity by his advocacy of the rights of that struggling people. Then the famine blight fell upon Ireland: a million hands were outstretched from these shores to supply the starving population with food. So too, in the Cape de Verde islands, on two or three occasions of like calamity, our ships went freighted with provisions to those afflicted

More remarkable still, perhaps, than thes promptings of charity, is the readiness with which deeds of daring among foreign nations receive here a practical and generous recognition. Of this we have had some recent illustrations. Since the Italian war commented Victor Emanuel has been the recipient of two splendid tokens of our appreciation of his part in the campaign. A handsome sword has been got up for him by the Italians and others in this city, and in California also a magnificent sword, hilted with native gold, has been manufactured for the Sardinian King. There is a movement now on foot in this city to present Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, with fine horse, valued at two thousand dollars which, we are told, is to equal the best animal in the Emperor's stud, together with a set of gorgeous caparisons. This undertaking, we presume, is set on foot by the Irish fellow citizens of the gullant Marshal, and it shows that there is no merit, wherever displayed, that does not find a class of men in this country ever ready to recognise and honor it.

EXPERIMENTING ON THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company, it seems, have employed a skilful engineer to test the cable near Valentia, with a view to discover the spot where the leakage occurs which prevents the transmission of the electric current. The engi neer in question is of opinion that the fault lies 263 statute miles from Valentia, where the wors insulation has always been observed, and that the rest of the cable is probably in good condi tion. If this be so, then by underruning that portion of the cable from the Valentia shore to the broken point, may not the entire cable be made to work effectively? A sum of a hundred thousand dollars, if we remember right, was talked of as an appropriation to renew this portion of the cable. Why not do so now, and let us see whether the deep sea portions are not all right? Would it not be astonishing to hear in the course of a few weeks, of the successful working of the Atlantic cable?

THE GREAT EASTERN'S DESTINATION.-The question as to what American port or ports the mammoth steamship will visit is still undecided. Our accounts are contradictory, but we may reasonably expect something definite by the En ropa, now due at Halifax. The provincial journals are in much distress of mind on the subject, the Philadelphia and Boston papers being especially exercised. We apprehend that they need give themselves no special anxiety on the subject, as it is not at all probable that they will ever see the ship in their waters. We have already demonstrated the fact that she could be brought into this port-her natural destination. If she came with a light cargo, any of our pilots could bring her up to the Battery, while if she drew even as much as thirtyfive feet of water she could come safely to 106th street, where one of these days we shall have some magnificent docks for vessels approximating her magnificent proportions.

THE TIDE OF GOLD .- On the 27th ultimo the steamship Moses Taylor arrived here from As. pinwall with \$2,126,000 in gold on board from California. Yesterday telegraphic advices received by way of Tehuantepec announced that the Sonora and Cortes are on their way to Panama with \$2,132,000 on board, which will be due here on the 12th inst. This golden tide is pouring in upon us at the rate of four millions and a quarter a month, to which must be added the current of silver that has already began to flow from Northern Mexico. In the same period of time above referred to we have received nearly a million and a quarter of silver by way of New Orleans. When Arizona shall have port on the Gulf of California the silver tide will swell to equal that of gold from California. This all indicates the good time coming for speculators and merchants. Look out for the expansion.

THE HARVESTS OF THE WORLD-PROSPECTS FOR CHEAP MARKETS .- The blessings of bountiful harvests have not been limited this year to any particular quarter of the world. All nations and peoples are rejoicing alike in the fulness with which the earth has yielded her fruits. Our own crops are larger by an average of twenty-five per cent than they have ever been before. The harvests in England and Ireland are represented as excellent. In France the vield of wheat has been but little below the average, and that decline is counterbalanced by large reserves of old wheat, which will prevent the possibility of high prices. All over the Continent the harvest has been either equal to or better than that of former years. Our latest despatch from Liverpool speaks of breadstuffs and provisions being very dull in that market and sales unimportant.

It is, therefore, quite clear that our agriculturists need not expect to get high prices for their produce this year. Our exports of grain to Europe will not be on a very large scale. The excellence of the harvests there forbids such an idea. But of late years the social condition of the working classes of the population of Europe has been improving, and consequently the consumption of flour has been increasing. This may tend measurably to augment our export of grain; but still, all things considered, that export cannot be very large. The farmer, therefore, who hoards up the produce of his fields in the hope that he will obduce of his fields in the hope that he will obtain higher prices than now rule, runs a great risk of being a loser rather than a gainer by the delay. Our agriculturists must be content that the plenteousness of the harvest counterbalances the low price of grain; and as to those of our people who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, they will have occasion to be thankful for a season of great prosperity and cheapness.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Arrival of Mr. McLane at Mobile—Our How Treaty with Mexico—The Abuse of the Franking Privilege—Prediction as to the California Election, &c., &c.

Washington, Sept. 6, 1850. Mr. McLane has arrived at Mobile from Vera Cruz wi he new treaty negotiated with the constitutional ment there under the recent instructions sent ou He is expected to arrive here on Thursday night.

only contains certain important stipulations in re-the transit by Tehuantepec which will form the noluding security of the route, free passage of closed nails, ports of deposit on either occan, and neutrality in time of war; it also opens a route from the Gulf of Calltime of war; it also opens a roote from the outside forming to Arizona, and provides for a commission to exexamine and settle the claims of our citizens against Mexico. For the privileges conceded to us we are to pay Mexico about five millions of dollars, one half of which is appropriated to the settlement of claims, and the other will be paid to President Juarez as soon as the treaty in will be paid to Preside ratified by the Senate.

ratified by the Senate.

This treaty secures to us a perpetual transit over the Tehuantepec isthmus, which was vainly sought when the treaty of peace was made with Mexico, and for which twenty millions would have been paid then; and in additional distribution of Arizona. tion, it secures to the silver producing district of Arizona a free route and port on the Gulf of California, which is all important to it for supplies and emigration. Under the stimulus which this stipulation will give to the in-dustry of Arisona and Sonora, it is confidently stated by well informed persons that they will very soon send as much silver into the markets of the world as California now sends gold.

The attempt of the Washington Postmaster to correct the alleged abuse of the franking privilege is likely to give him much trouble. While the Department asserts that ne new regulation has been made, the decision having been made by Judge Campbell in 1856, confirmed by Gov. Brown, and reaffirmed by Postmaster General Holt, the city Postmaster has but recently commenced its enforce-ment. He says he will enforce it alike upon all members. On the contrary, the republicans claim to have proofs that it has only been enforced to their detriment, while docu-ments, under the franks of democratic members who have been away for months, have been constantly passing through the Post Office without inquisition. They threaten to bring out proof and substantiate his partiality, in which case his removal may be looked upon as certain. Judge Holt is determined to enforce the regula tions and correct present abuses, and if the Postmaster has been delinquent in the performance of his duty neither he nor the President will screen him. It is contended by many that the law on which the regulation is based refers only to letters, and was not intended to include printed matter. The abuse has long been sanctioned by custom and has grown into an enormous tax upon the postal revenues, and no doubt it should be corrected. If the next Congress wish to tax the correspondence of the country for electioneering purposes, it must shoulder the responsibility of amending the laws to suit its purpose.

Advices received from California by both administration and Douglas democrats express the opinion that the ad-ministration party there will be defeated in the coming The Department of State has received information that

the government of Hayti has substituted an export duty on coffee of 13¢ piastres per hundred pounds in lieu of the fifth in kind heretofore exacted. Col. T. T. Fauntleroy has been ordered to the command

of the Military Department of New Mexico.

Joshua B. Sykes, of Portland, Oregon, has been appoint ed Indian Agent in Oregon, vice E. P. Drew, removed.

Contracts with Hunt & Armstrong for building the Maine Barracks at Brooklyn are in course of preparation at the Navy Department.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.
THE SAN JUAN ISLAND DISPUTE—MEXICAN APPAIRS,

General Harney has acquainted Lieutenant General Scott with all the circumstances attending his occupation of the island of San Juan. It appears that he had not been previously specifically instructed to take possession, but sent troops thither to pro ect the twenty-five or thirty Americans residing thereon, who had been included in the taxation limits by the authorities of Washington Territory. Our boundary commissioner, Mr. Campbell, has ne doubt about the Bland belonging to the United States, but the British Commissioner made issue, and hence the protest of Governor Douglass. This ubject excites much interest in official and d

A letter from General Vidaurri, just received, speaks in onfident terms of the prospects of the constitutionalists. He was employed in sending troops into the interior of Mexico from Montercy. Arms and munitions were several days ago sent him from one of the Northern ports of

The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Hendricks as Commissioner of the Land Office.

## OPENING OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1869.
The Republican Policy and Candidates—The Kn Nothings on their Last Legs-The Con Democratic State Delegates—A Double Delegation to Charleston Indispensable—The Democratic Convention— Contested Seats and Candidates, &c.

The Republican Convention this week fires the signal gun for the State campaign, and the action upon which it gun for the state campaign, and the action upon which it may determine, and the complexion of the candidates it puts into the field, will undoubtedly have much influence upon the character of the fight. Up to this time Mr. Weed's policy is well known to have been directed towards uniting the soft Americans with his own faction of the republican party; and to this end he has corrupted from Know Nothingism Messrs. Ulmann, Benton, Northrup, Odell, and a number of other shining lights of the dark lantern, trusting to their assumed influence with the brethren to bring the bulk of the rank and file into the eward camp. The programme was, and I believe still is to be, for the Republican State Convention to place two Americans upon their State ticket, witho any change in the republican platform, and without sub jecting the republican leaders to the embarrassment of any open negotiations with the Know Nothings. It was to this end that Mr. Weed labored, through Auditor Benton and others, to have the American State Convention thrown over beyond the 7th inst., as the republicans are now left ree to select such Know Nothings as will suit their own purposes, without reference to the desire of the Americans ration, that no coalition can be made with the Know Nothings as a separate organization, but that the doors of the epublican party proper are open to all comers, will not falsified by the action of the Convention.

This policy is very shrewdly chosen, and if persevered in can scarcely fail, despite its exposure, to shatter the Know Nothing element into pieces, and to remove a very annoying, if not a dangerous obstruction from the road, prior to the important race of

to remove a very annoying, if not a dangerous obstruction from the road, prior to the important race of 1860. A large proportion of those Know Nothings who are really anti-democratic at heart, and who are wise enough to see that their third party game is entirely played out, will be certain to support a ticket thus constituted. Another portion of the Order, who refuse to swallow Seward and the negro under any and all circumstances, understanding the game of Mr. Weed, will wheel off on to the democratic side. The Know Nothings, whatever their course may be, whether nominating a straight ticket or making one up out of the candidates of the other two parties, will thus be entirely wheel out—their vote reduced to a number too beggarly to decide a district election, much less to influence the result in the State.

It is said, however, that some embarrassment is anticipated in carrying out this programme, in view of the fact that it would leave the Know Nothings free to endorse their own portion of the republican ticket, and to fill up the balance from the democratic candidates; and in case this should be done, and Anditor Beaton and Daniel Ulmann should find themselves powerless to deliver over to Mr. Weed as many of the brethren as they have barga ined to sell, the republicans would be in a very awkward dilemma. The indications are, too, that Brooks, who in some matters is not so much of a booby after all, is resolved to make as much as he can out of the carcass of Know Nothingsm, and contemplates selling out to the democrats by adopting such a policy in the American Convention, and then secretly working among the dark lanterns for the whole of the democratic candidates. He does not see why Benton should bug the whole of the spoils. But I do not think these considerations will deter Mr. Weed from adhering to his original policy; and, after all, I think it is thowisest that could be pursued.

The latred between the radicals and the Sewardites in the republican ranks has an intensity and bitterness that are put littl